MADRID, April 10, 1858.

## XXXVth CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE.... WASBINGTON, April 30, 1858.

Mr. DOOLLTILE offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia River at Walla Walla. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. TOOMBS reported, from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that the two Houses were nashe to come to an agreement.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he will again move that the Serate recode.

Mr. HOUSION moved to take up his resolution in reference to a Mexican protectorate, which was He then made some verbal alterations, and moved

that it be referred.

Mr. WILSON claimed the floor, and said that as it was worded the resolution was a gross in

Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution seeking to establish Protectorate over Mexico was taken up.
Mr. MASON opposed it and moved to lay it on the

Motion agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on Kansas
was then taken up.

Mr. BRODERICK said after the matter had been Mr. BRODERICK said after the matter had been ably discussed be would not make a lengthcase speech. He would vote against the Conference bill for several reasons, the most potent of which was that Kansas could not come into the Union as a Free State during the continuance of the power of the pre-

State during the continuance of the power of the present Administration.

Kansas has but a population of 35,000 now, and if she does not swallow Lecompton she must wait five or six years for the require population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was less objectionable to him than this Conference substitute.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (With) read from a History of Kansas, to show, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Pugh yesterday, that the population has diminished from the deeds of violence committed.

Mr. PUGH (Onto) replied, after which

Mr. SEWARD took the floot, saying that the debate had manifestly lost in interest, although the question was approaching a yet undetermined conducton. This was approaching a yet undetermined conclusion. This decay of interest is partly accounted for by the great length of the past discussion; but cometting too is owing to the charge of the subject matter left for debate. Commencing by being the high principles of State Sovereignly, it in a gone into conference, and comes out an artifice, a trick, and a legislative legerdamic. Both ends of the Capitol were engaged to-day comes out an articlee, a track, and a legislative legerde-main. Both ends of the Capitol were engaged to-day in attempting to take to pieces, and put together, this legislative puzzle. He had little taient and no taste for this cort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to a perpetual motion machine, and the automaton chess-player, which, like the Confer-ence project, were gotten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side to the other. He objected to the Conference report, because it presented a false issue to the people. The true que tion at issue is the submission of the Constitution direct to the people. The question of public lands has no shirt to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the downy of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the I,800 quertor pages of the Kansas debute. It is therefore a feigned issue. A James Jackson and John Styles issue of the old black letter lawyers. He (Seward), athough of a good natured and kindly dis-position, led like the crivalric Virginian who wasted

States. Further, this bill is nothing but Lecompton with a variation. You toss a colo, and bid Kannas cry "Eagle" or "Liberty." If she says "Eagle," you give her Slavery. If the effigy "Liberty," you give her Slavery still. What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania representing the first Free State; the Senator from Rhode Island, land of Roger Williams—the Senator from Iowa—the Senator from California, whose State was saved from Sisvery by efforts other than his, and the Senator from Indiana, but they have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give

people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the san blance and not the choice of liberty! A friend here asks what will the people of New-Jer-sey say? He could himself answer, because the blood of the men who hazarded their life and means for her liberty, flowed through his veins. He knows the blue hills of New Jersey, and will answer that the votes here given for Lecompton will be her last slave votes given for the next ten years. Addressing himself next to the election board, he said ghosts on the Styz are not more thick and cloudy than are the aparts of the departed Governors of Kansas who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President as an element of that board. He had had experience that some would cry "shame" that he discouraged or detained the President; but he votes here given for Lecompton will be her last slave

that he dispuraged or defamed the President; but he considered that once men in Virginia oried "shame" on Patrick Henry. Men were not wanting in Rome to cry "shame" on Cato; and they were no friends of liberty who in Senates fear to oppose—oppose Kings or Presidents. He went on to speak of the bill under its aspect of compromise, saying it offered very little freedom, and a great deal of sixvery.

[Here Mr. Bigler announced that the bill had passed the House, when considerable sensation was manifested in the galleries and on the floor.]

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) resumed, saying that the announcement caused him no discouragement. It was hitle matter, practically, whether it was the last defeat

or the first victory.

After a few explanations by Messrs. Bigler and Cameron, as to the order of the vote, the question was

YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Baverd, Benjamin, Bigier, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Evans, Green, Owin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johaon (Ark.), Johnson (Team), Johnson, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pols, Fugh, Sebastian, Thomson (N. J.), Toombs, Vergal, Julee.

NAYS—Messrs, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamet, Criticideu, Jilson, Doointie, Bunker, Braker, Benden, Koot, Foster, Haie, Hamilin, Harlan, Kung, Saward, Sammons, S.natt, Tambati Wade, Wilson.

rumbul Wate, Wilsen.
PAIRED—Bell with Fearce, Fitch with Sumner.
ABSENT—Clark (who is sick). Bates, Henderson. Reil.

преов (Ку.) Theresher Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate do

recede from the amendments to the Deficiency bill.
Carried, without dell to, by 25 against 22.
The Serate then adjourned.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ENGLISH called for the regular order, being Mr. CLARK (N. Y.) had intended to give the sons why he should vote against it, but a night a sick ness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would therefore now merely say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form, and still more dangerous in substance. He BRYAN (Texas) gave the reasons why he had

Mr. BRYAN (Iexa) gave the reason why he had acted with a little squad of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Secator Seward, that he regarded the battle between F. education and Slavery as already fought, he slid he would do nothing to jeopard the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. SHORTER (Als.) said he had, with five or six

Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of this bill. He now found that the general construction was that it did not refer the L-scempton Constitution back to the people of Katsas. It he believed it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. Tre gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) said the

man from Indiana (Mr. English) by his silence acquierced in that view. Therefore the (Shorter) would now cooperate with the friends of the measure and

wote for the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL said his colleague (Mr. Cox), at
the commonoement of the session, took the banner of
popular severeignty in he band and triumphantly de
fended it, but now in the full view of a glorious vicory he heat a retreat.

Mr. COX wished to say that he thought the amend-

ment which the House passed was the best, but as this could not become a law, he was willing to take text best under the circumstances. ext best under the circumstances.

Mr. CAMPBELL now asked Mr. Cox whether he

understood the toll of the Committee of Conference as submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people. Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) objected to Mr. Cox answer-

ing the question.

Mr. COX replied that although the Constitution was not submitted directly, yet in effect the people of Karses will have an opportunity to say whether they

want it.

Mr. CAMPBELL wanted an unequivocal answer.

He then produced a letter written by Mr. Cox, dated
Fr.b. 6, in which the latter said, "While ne had a
"vote, it should never be draggled in the Lecompton
"mire, and that, so help him God, he never could do
"the between "

Yes, remarked Mr. CAMPBELL, my colleague said

would vote for no proposition which would not sub-nit the Constitution to the vote of the people. Mr. COX said he still indexed that letter. Mr. CAMPBELL referred to the fact that about twenty Anti-Lecompton Democrats were pledged on the high point of personal honor to stand to the end by the Montgomery amendment, in company with the

Mr. GROESBECK replied that he had made no such pledge, and had no such understanding or con-

such pledge, and had no such understanding of consultation.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did not make the assertion with reference to the gentleman, and asked Mr. Groesbeck whether he understood this bill as submitting the Constitution.

Mr. GROESBECK—In effect, it does.

Mr. OWEN JONES (Penn.) remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. Campbell, or anybody else, that he would stand by the Mostgomery ameridment or any other measure.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked whether he did not meet with what were known as Auti-Lecompton Democrats, and whether a Committee was not appointed, with power to represent and speak for them to another body?

ody?
Air. JONES replied that he met on one or two o chat kind was appointed or authorized to pledge his Mr. CAMPBELL asked him whether the Constitu-

on was to be submitted.

Mr. JONES replied that he was willing to let the people construct that for themselves. [Laughter.]
Mr. BONHAM moved the previous question.
Mr. GROW moved, but unsuccessfully, a call of

Mr. GROW moved, but unsuccessively, a consent to the House.

Mr. HASKIN (N. Y.) obtained consent to make a few temarks. He said that Mr. Cox, at a certain time, was not only opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, but on Mon lay last, late in the afternoon, came to bis desk, and read a letter which he had written to The Ohio Statesman, decouncing the report of the Committee of Conference as the most infamous that could have been made, and denouncing the Chairman for having made such a report.

Mr. COX (earnestly)—That is not true.

Mr. HASKIN—I can prove it by a gentleman from Hinois Mr. Herris.

Committee of Cenference as the most infamous that Styles have of the fid black letter lawyers. He seemed, atthaugh to fid on good natured and knudy disposition, led though of the challeng of the season of the continuous and the continuous led to the led though for a season of the good of the good of the season of the good of the g done. He appeared to be sven for the rectitude of his intention. The Constitution was practically, though not in form, submitted to the people of Kausas, and they would have a chance to kill it. He asked Mr. Haskin whether there had been falsehood or recreancy

Mr. HASKIN—I leave that to the country to judge.
Mr. COX (with earnest and excited gesticulation)
made a reply, which was lost in the greates; possible

The SPEAKER loudly rapped, and said that he would prohibit any language approaching to person

Mr. ADRAIN (amid cries of "Order") hoped that Mr. Haskib would give way for him to say a few words.
Mr. BUKNETF (Ky.) loudly objected, as did other

Amid the confusion, Mr. ADRAIN raised his voice Amid the confusion, Mr. ADRAIN raised his voice to the highest pitch, and said that no improper motives should be attributed to Cox. From the first moment of his intercourse with him, he believed him a pure, high-minded, honorable gentleman; and, although Mr. Cox had changed his views on this subject, he had a perfect right to do so.

Mr. HASKIN gave his reasons why he should vote against the report, and briefly viadicated the remaining Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The submission of the Coxt tutos in the way proposed was of a thimble rigging character, and an attempt to reach, by indirect action, what the South should attempt directly.

rigging character, and an attempt directly, rect action, what the South should attempt directly. It was because he wanted to see the Democratic party triumphant in 1860 that he was against the passage of the bill, and 120-13 Anti-Lecompton Democrats would

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Voices—"Now we'll have a vote;" "O.der;"
"Take your seats." &c.

The SPEAKER repeatedly rapped and called to

order.

During the roll call the House was nousually quiet.

Before the vote was announced the SPEAKER requested that there be no demonstrations of appliance

directions for Physical Was adopted: Year or dissatisfaction. The report was adopted: Year 112, Nays 103.

Applause followed, accompanied by hisses.

The SI EAKER said that there were assistant door-keepers in the galleries who would take disturbers of the Home into custody. The following is the vote on agreeing to the Kansas report:

the Holise into Custody. The holiowing is the vote of marveing to the Kansas report:

VEAS-Messis. Ahl, Aterson. Atkins, Avery, Barkelse, Bishop, Borock, Bowie, Boyee, Branch, Bryen, Barnett, Barns, Carumers, Caskie Cist (Mo.), Chay Geoments, Chonama, Code, John Gochrane, Cockedil, Corning Cox, Craige (Mo.), Craige (Mo.), Chay Gentler, Collist Gillar, Goode, Greenwood Greeg, Groesbeck, Hall (Olio), Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hayler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones (Fenn.), J. Glaucy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Nankel (Md.), Lamer, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Latcher, Mackon, McQueen, Macon, Mayund, Miles, Müller, Millson, Moore, Niback, Pendiston, Peyton, Phelips, Phelips, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Realy, Ruiffer, Raisell, Sandage, Savage, Scales, Scott, Scaring, Sewart, Staw (N. C.), Scotter, Stakes, Singlaton, Smith (Tapu.), Smith (Va.), Sadwarth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Trippe, Ward, Weiting, White, Whiteler, Chall, Zolikoffer.

chologe, Savaga, Scales, Scott, Sealing, Seward, Shaw in C., contex, S. ikles, Singleton, Smith (Tepu.), Smith (Vas.), Stationts, Stephens, Stavenson, Talbot, Trippe, Ward, Werking, Indicately, Winslow, Woodcon, Wortendyse, Wrightia), Wright (Tenn.), Zollicoffer, Nays-Messre, Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billing, 111, Birgham, Birk, Billes, Botham, Brayton, Bothaton, durastine, Lurreughs, Campbell, Case, Chadee, Chapman, Charles, Camp.), Clark (N. L.), Clawson, C. B. Cechrane, Coffax, Comp., Corver, Gragin, Curtis, Denmell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Case, Chadee, Chapman, Cartis, Denmell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Actawon, C. B. Cechrane, Coffax, Comp., Corver, Gragin, Curtis, Denmell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Astron. Grane, Cartis, Chapman, Cartis, Charles, Chapman, Cartis, Pentis, Pentis, Pentis, Chapman, Morris (Penn.), Morris (Hd.), Pinkin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard, Keller, Kelley, Killey, Maratani (Hd.), Morran, Morris (Penn.), Morris (Hd.), Saer (Mr.), Morran, Chapp, Leach, Leiter, Lovyjoy, McKhiben, McCartis, Pettis, Pittle, Potter, Pettis, Chapman, Kicand, Ablins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw (Hd.), Saerman (Ohio, Sherman, Chapper, Fettis, Pittle, Potter, Pettis, Quintan, Kicand, Ablins, Roberts Royce, Shaw (Hd.), Saerman (Ohio, Sherman, Chapper, Tompkus, Underwood, Waste, Wairondee, Wairon, Walton, Washburne (Hd.), Washburnethe, Wilson, Walton, Washburnethe, Ohio, Pathon, Walton, Washburnethe, Ohio, Pathon, Walton, Washburnethe, Ohio, Pathon, Walton, Washburnethe, Was

Mr. ENGLISH moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to, and to lay that mo-tion on the table. Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded the Year and

Name. CAMPBELL asked him to withdraw the deand, as it was tighting after the battle was over.

Mr. WASHEURNE-I'll not withdraw. The batthe is not over, and I'll fight it to the end of time.

Mr. ENGLISH'S motion was agreed to, by 113

Mr. STANTON (Obio) offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Lawrence, Stone & Co. to proceed to Philadelphia to take the testimony of important atteress, who are physically unable to come to Weshington. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.) made a statement on behalf of

Mesers. Haskin and Cox, saying that the forme with-drew any imputation he may have cast on the per-senal integrity of Mr. Cox, who cheerfully accepted

Mr. Haskin's explanation.

A message was received from the Senate with the sanguagement of the concurrence of that body in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Katsas bill.

The House adjourned till Monday,

## United States Supreme Court.

No. 187. The United States vs. Charles Fassat. Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, referring the decision and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 35. Charles Ballance vs. Joseph L. Papier et al. No. 96. Charles Ballance vs. Joseph L. Papier et

No. 95. Charles Ballance vs. Joseph L. Papier et al.; No. 96. Charles Ballance vs. Samuel Hart et al.; No. 97. James Barton vs. Robert Forsyth; No. 98. John Reynolds vs. Rebert Forsyth; No. 100. Richard Gregg vs. Edward P. Tesson; No. 112. Thomas Meehan et al. vs. Robert Forsyth; No. 115. Chas. Ballance vs. Robert Forsyth et al.; and No. 148. James O'Connor vs. Robert Forsyth Metion to dismiss these cases argued on both sides. No. 94. James Marks vs. Michael Dickson et al.—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

Lecompton at Albany.

ALEANY, Friday, April 30, 1838.

On publication this evening of the passage of the English Lecompton bill, one hundred guns were fired opposite the effices of the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, by the incumbents of those offices, to evince their satisfaction of the result. The news was received, generally with mixed feelings, and out-side of the offices mentioned, no great amount of en-thuriasm was manifesied.

#### The Southern Mail.

Washington, Friday, April 30, 1858.
The Southern mail, from all points as late as dua, is to hand. The papers contain nothing of interest.

For Utah. St. Louis, Friday, April 30, 1858, The Leavenworth Correspondent of *The Republican*, says, that the Peace Commissioners, Messrs, McCul-lough and Powell, left for Utah on the 25th, with an

lough and Powell, left for Utah on the 25th, with an excert of six men.

The movement to occupy the Platte District awaits the arrival Gen. Smith. There are now at the fort ready for service. 1,500 cavalry horses, 200 arrillery horses, fand 3,500 mules. Messrs. Russells Majors Waddell, contractors, have dispatched in all, 312 army supply wagons, and 550 more are now being got in readiness.

## Conviction of Tuckerman.

New-Haves, Conn , Friday, April 30, 1858.
The Tuckerman case is disposed of before the United States District Court, in session here. The decease was abandoned after a portion of the testimory lad been received. The Jury found a verdict of guilty on four counts. The prisoner will be sentenced next Tuesday.

## Orsini and Pierri Meeting.

Bostos, Friday, April 30, 1858.

The friends of universal freedom held a meeting in the German Turners' Hall, Washington street, fast evening, to express their sympathy with Orsini and Pierri. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was expected to preside, but wrote a letter explaining his absence, and arden'lly sympathizing with the purpose of the meeting. John W. Barnes presided. Specules were made in French, Italian, German and English. The meeting was largely attended, and quite enthusia-tic.

### Advertisement for a Canal Loan.

Albany, Thursday, April 29, 1858.

The Commissioners Canal of the Fred to-day advertise for proposals for the loan of \$1,500,000, at 5 per cent, being the balance required to meet the State stock redeemable on the 1st of July, 1858; amounting to \$3,058,055 34. Proposals to be sent in until the 24th of June next.

The Weather on the St. Lawrence.

MONTHEAL. C. E., Friday, April 30, 1808.
The weather here is rainy and warm; thermometer stands at 40 above zero.
QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, April 30, 1858.
The weather to-day is cloudy, with strong indications of a crow storm; wind from the east, and thermometer 36 above zero. mometer 36 above zero.

# Sailing of Bishop Potter for Europe. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 30, 1868. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania and his lady and children have sailed for Europe in the Liverpool pack-

et ship Saranak. The Twiggs Court Martial.

# CINCINNATI, Fridry, April 30, 1858. The Twiggs Cour, Mantial closed its session to-day

but the decision will no be known until it has been transmitted to the War Department. The Banks of Augu

# Acquesta, Ga., Friday, April 30, 1858. The Banks will resume specie payments to-morrow.

Execution of William Muller. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Friday, April 30, 1858.
William Muller, who murdered George Matthews on the Easton Turppike, on the 1st December 1st, was executed to-day at noon, at this place. The wretched murderer made a confession of the deed, which will be published.

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 30, 1858.

Stocks duli. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 237; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42].

# FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent

BOSTON, April 28, 1858. The Rev. Thomas D. Werrall, the successor of Kalloch at the Tremont Temple, preached a discourse last Sunday reviewing Theodore Parker's Sermons on Revivals. It was rather a sharp and lively production. Like Mr. Parker himself, Mr. Worrall takes hold of his subject without mittens. The Rev. Nehemiah Adams, sometimes profanely known as the Rev. Southside Adams, preached or the reasonableness of endless punishment in the Rev. Starr King's Church, on Sunday evening, by special invitation of Mr. King himself, who had listened to the sermon on a previous occasion. The sermon is to be printed, and only slight sketches of it have yet appeared. These do not give any very clear idea of the argument. There is one strong point in favor of the theory of nature punishment, of some duration, and that is, that Pro-Slavery priests and doughface politicians do not receive any adequate punishment here. When the Rev. Dr Adams gets excluded from the pulpits of professed Anti-Slavery men, and east out from the manage-ment of the Tract Society, then there will be some evidence that he is beginning to receive compensa-tion for one of the most sophistical false and wicked

books that the present century has produced. Until that time shall come, a belief in punishment after death is rather a comfortable one than otherwise. But I do not suppose that Dr. Adams has the remotest idea that he is in any danger.

There is death in the bug as well as in the put.

Almost all kinds of food, now-a-days, are adulterated, and many of them with poisonous substances. The Quarterley Review told us two or three years ago how red lead gets into the cayeane peoper or curry powder, turmeric and copperas into the tes, sulphuric acid into the vinegar. verdigris into preserved fruits, mineral poisons of various sorts into confectionery, and that the British coffee-drinker finds his coffee adulterated with chicory, his chicory with acorns, beans, carrots, parsuips, deg-bacuit, horse-chestnuts, oxide of iron, mah gany saw-dusand baked bullock's liver; his milk with annatto, flour, treacle and exide of iron; and his sugar with wheat four and the sugar insect, or with albumen of bullock's blood. The Quarterly's disclosures were sufficiently frightful, but not so had as those which appeared in evidence in a case tried last week before the Superior Court in this city. It appears from the report in The Courier, that Hielen M. Cutting, administrative of her highend's garate, broader. the Superior Court in this city. It appears from the report in The Courier, that Riclem M. Cutting, administratrix of her husband's estate, brought an action against A. W. Tower and others, for deceit on their part in selling her husband eight bushels of the conservations of the conservations and the observations were as essential as the observations of the conservations and the observations and the observations of Tycho Brake to the Kepler of astronomy; so these labors of modern mathematicians were as essential as the observations of betanate and labors of modern mathematicians and the Greek mathematicians were as essential as the observations of the conservations of the conservations of the observations of the conservations of the conservation of the conservations of the co

corn meal for his horses, which meal was poisoned by sugar of lead. The sale was in January, 1854. It was in evidence that in September, 1853, bark Elk It was in evidence that in september, 1803, are his brought 5,600 bushels of corn, in bulk, consigned to T. D. Quincy; that on the voyage from Philatelphia the vessel sprung aleak and got considerable water in her hold; that this water soaked into some sugar of lead, of which there were twelve casks. and that some 600 pounds was taken up by the water and soaked into the corn. W. P. Whitzey, to whom the sugar of lead was consigned, went to Mr. Quincy, to the captain of the vessel, and to Mr. Thaxter of Rice & Thaxter, the owner, and warned Thatter of face & Thatter, the owner, and warned them that there was poison enough in the corn to kill every live thing in Boston. Mr. Quincy procured an analysis by Dr. Hayes, who pronounced the corn unsuitable for food of any kind, but did recommend the sale of it, after careful washing, for recommend the saie of it, after careful washing, for starch. Mr. Quincy nevertheless sold the whole cargo, except 60 bushels, which were thrown over-board; that Mr. George Ellis, knowing of the facts and of the analysis by Dr. Hayes, bought 1,000 bushels, and sold it as damaged to Tower, the de-ferdant, and to David Bryant; that Bryant's team-ter Collegith, when the force and sold in the Collegith when the force and sold in the said that the collegith when the force and sold in the collegith the said that the said that the collegith the said that the said thad the said that the said that the said that the said that the sa ster, Colbaith, knew the facts and notified one of the defendants: that Cutting bought eight bushels of Tower and gave it to his horses; that four of them died, the sugar of lead being found in their stomachs by Dr. Hayes; that Hayward and Mallard, teamsters, also bought of the neal and lost three horses under the same circumstances, and that plaintiff's family also came near being killed by eating it. On the other hand, Mr. Quincy testified that he did not sell that 1000 bushes to Ellis but should be the the 1,000 bushels to Ellis, but abandoned it to the vessel or the owners, and that they sold it, though he got the pay; that he sold the rest of the cargo, believing it to be good, and had heard nothing to the contrary; that Ellis paid 71 cents a bushel for 120 bushels, 25 cents for 338 bushels, and 31 cents, on an average, for the remainder of the thousand bushels. Mr. Ellis testified that he sold it all for damaged corn, to one and another; his books would show to whom, but they were stored away and he should not look for them; that he did not recollecselling to Tower or Bryant; that his books showed no sale to either of them. Mr. Bryant testified that he knew nothing about the purchase of the grain, as testified to by Colbaith. grain, as testified to by Coloaith. Mr. Whitcher, who was in Tower's employ, and sold the meal to Cutting, testified that it was good meal, but his recollection was based on an examination of the books. Mr. Thaxter, one of the ewners of the bark, denied Mr. Quincy's testimony as to the sale of the damaged corn; whatever he did was a mat-ter of form, and he had no interest in the matter. The result of the trial was a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,200, but a rew trial has been asked for on the ground of excessive damages, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. If the evidence is correctly reported, and I see no reason to doubt its accuracy, it will be difficult to find a jury which will give a less amount. punishment may, perhaps, be unfairly distributed, but there would seem to be atrocious guilt some-

where. Second and third trials of causes are getting to be so common here as to clog and choke up the Courts very seriously. The third trial of the great case of Shaw against The Worcester Railroad is now proceeding in the Supreme Court, with an ex-traordinary array of counsel; Rufus Choate and H. F. Durant for Mrs. Shaw, and E. R. Hoar, B. F. Butler and George Bemis for the Railroad.

the first trial the plaintiff got \$15,000, and at the second, \$18,000.

There has been some excellent acting at the Bos-There has been some excellent acting at the Boston theaters. I speak not from personal observation of the plays, my experience being confined to one sight and hearing of the "School for Scandal," by the excellent company which Mr. and Mrs. Barrow have engaged at the Howard Athenaeum; but with long practice, and skillful collation and comparison, one is enabled to obtain the materials comparison, one is enabled to obtain the materials for an opinion even from the theatrical criticisms in the Boston papers. The Howard has been well patronized all along, and Mr. Charles Mathews is now having full houses there. Mr. Davenport and Mr. Proctor are playing at the Boston, but though they are "Boston boys," the public does not rally to their support. The last Legislature repealed the old prohibition against Saturday-night amusements, and the theaters will be licensed to give performances on that evening. Year after year the attempt was made in the House of Representatives to repeal the old-fashioned prohibition, but it always to repeal the old-fashioned prohibition, but it always failed until last session, when the repealing bill went through both branches without a word of opposition or debate. The lager beer free-and-casies, however, were placed under ban, and it is supposed that the Mayor and Aldermen will forther the lager been free-and the factor of the second with embrace the opportunity the law affords them

to abate these nuisances.

The case of a woman who was nearly killed by the prescription of a spiritual doctor, but who wasaved by a skillful physician, is deemed worthy of a paragraph of some length in the city papers. Cases of medical killing do not often obtain so much distinction. Any quantity of them may be found lumped under the head of deaths in every daily newspaper. I am glad to be able to state that the troubles at Rainsford Island are in a fair way of settlement. The two sasistant physicians who re-funed to serve under Dr. Barker, did so for reasons similar to those which instigated Jack no. to eat his supper; they could not stay. The doctor has appointed two of Dr. Jeffries Wyman's most capa-

ble young students to take their places. So there will be no rebellion after all.

There is a call for a demonstration in honor of Orsini, and a preliminary meeting is to be held at the hall of the German Turners. I suppose those who are willing to appear in a procession, like that lately witnessed in New-York, are mostly Germans, but I cannot bear that any horror or indignation i expressed, either at the proposed demonstration, or expressed, either at the proposed demonstration, or at the attempt upon the French usurper's life, ex-cept by Conservatives and Tories—the difference between which classes, according to Punch, is merely the difference between a crocodile and an alligator. If these classes desire to vindicate the reputation of the country, let them get up a counter learonstration in honor of the yet un-guillotined

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-

VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

From Our Own Reporter. SECOND DAY-APRIL 29. The general meeting was called to order by Prof. Carwell. After the reading of the minutes, Prof. Cas well was, on nomination of the Standing Committee, elected President for the week. Trree new members were elected. Dr. Steiner, of the Local Committee, read several invitations from various public institutions, to visit their buildings, &c. o an invitation from Major French, to witness a ight artillery drill at Fort McHerry; also a letter of tegret from Sir Wm. E. Logan, explaining the absence

Canadian members. The me ting then dissolved.

on caracian memorars.

Section A baving come to order, the Chairman appointed Prof. A. D. Bache Chairman for the day. The first paper was by Prof. Peirer, upon a new theory of curves. He occupied an hour and a quarter in acting toth the new method which he had developed in the control of a difficult curve proposed by Mr. Hill, in the new method which he had developed in the investigation of a difficult curve proposed by Mr. Hill, at Communities By this new method he divides all curves into four classes, as they tand to symmetry about a center or about one axis, about two centers or about two axes. He defined a curve by simple equations, expressing the angle made with the curve at each point by two other curves or lines. Limiting himself to cases of the utmost algebraic simplicity, he found these case to be almost infinitely numerous. At the lowest calculation, it would require one hundred inflicing of years for any mathematician to investigate all these new yet simple curves—simple in law when these new yet simple curves—simple in law when complicated in form. This will show that he and Mr. Hill need not fear that either will anticipate the other in results. There is foom enough in this one field for all thathernaticians to work for all time. And indeed this vastress of the field of knowledge affords a strong technique that we all all he allowed to work not only the wasters of the held of knowledge allows a knowledge allowed to work not only frail time but for element, in illustration of his paper, Prof. Pairce exhibited beautifully-drawn diagrams of several new curves, in which the two sets of definition like. of several new curves, in which the two sets of deflicing lines were simply radii, intersecting concentric crounferences. In other words, the new curves which he showed were all defined by very simple relations between the radius vector and the angle which it makes with the curve. He invited mathematicians to join in the investigation of these wide fields of mor-

Prof. Alexander offered some friendly criticism to certain parts of the metaphysical dectrines. To the

justice of these criticisms, as qualifications, Prof. Pierce asserted.

The Section adjourned to another room, and listened to a paper by Prof. Bache, on Talcott's method of determining latitudes. Careful experiments had proved this method to be free from the defects of personal equation, and it must now be accepted as being as volumble as it was original. It is not the same as Gauss's method, but is Talcott's.

Dr. Lewis S einer read a paper by Mr. E. E. Wethered, in which be claims that a mixture of superheated with common steam produces a seving of water and steams, and suggests the problem to scientific med to explain this saving.

Prof. Henry continued the Association from any hasty action in relation to subjects involving large pecuniary interests.

cuniary interests.

Pref. Joseph Lovering read a historical paper on the Boomerang, followed by an explanation of its very pe-culiar motions. This New-Holland weapon had at one time become a familiar toy in Great Britain. The mechanical explanation of its motions is very difficult Often, like Hudibras's murkets, it misses the mark it

"And, though well aimed at duck or piover, Receis and inceks its owner even."

The primary point in the explanation may be expressed by saying that it slides on the air, like a bird with expanded wings, or like a flat stone "sc.led" by a boy. He illustrated his paper by boomerangs of card, which whirled curiously through the air.

The next paper was a mathematical discussion, by Prof. S. Alexander, of the curve of swiftest descoat, in which he reduced the horizontal line and the vertical line to forms of the cycloid.

The Section new adjourned.

Section B was first extertained with an abstrue paper on comparative philology, illustrated by fine charts, by Prof. J. P. Leslie, in which he endeavored to show that the forms of words pass into each other according to fixed rules, by insensible gradations, like the forms of matural history.

The second paper was an amusing but sensible paper, by Dr. J. H. Gibbon, suggesting a method of teaching music to negro beys of any age under 100.

Prof. G. C. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, read the third paper, upon the Culture of the Grape in Missouri. He showed that the soil of the Rhine was similar to that of Missouri, and that the German winsgrower could therefore renew in Missouri the business which he had followed in his fatherland.

Dr. C. T. Jackson and the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch of Charleston S. C. made some remarks upon the cul-

which he had followed in his fatherland.

Dr. C. T. Jackson and the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch of
Charleston, S. C., made some remarks upon the culture of the grape in America. Dr. Lynch coincided
with Prof. Swallow in believing that the abundant cultivation of the vine would be the most effectual temperson.

erance movement.

Mr. H. G. Warner read a paper on the phosphores Mr. H. G. Warner read a paper of the phosphorecent appearance of it he sea.

The fifth paper, and the last of the morning, was by Dr. C. F. Weinland, upon the Psychology of Animals. This interesting metaphysical essay, blanding the views of Swedenborg with those of Goethe, and yet be rrowing little, if anything, from other writers, attempted to determine the mental life of animals from an examination of their relations to the outward world. an ejamination of their relations to the outward world. In proportion to the simplicity and paucity of a creature's means of receiving impressions and producing effects, may be pre numed to be the monotony and blankness of its soul. The polyp lives to eat; the earthwormeats, travels and makes love; the monkey does all that and crecks jokes besides, figuts, defeads its young, &c.: while man mereases his own relations to the external world, by enlarging his organs of sensation so as to include external things. What are the telescope and the microscope but improved eyes, and the machine and the crucible but improved hands!—

and they directly enlarge the soul.

After a little conversation the Section adjourned.

The members having survived the dissipation last evening, at the elegant entertainment of his Honor the Mayor, are this evening invited to a levee by the Mayor, are this evening invited to a levee by the Maryland Historical Society.

One hundred and eight members in attendance the

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. ORDINANCE FOR A PAID FIRE DEPART-

The report of the Committee in favor of a paid Fire Department was taken up in Common Council last evening (Ald. Wilson in the chair). The subject having been thoroughly discussed at former meetings, no new ideas for or against were advanced. The princi-

pal contest appeared to be as the time when the new order of things should go into operation.

Aldermen Pierson, Scholes and Del Vecchio spoke in favor of fixing the time for January or February next. The joint board could then appropriate the money necessary to carry it into operation. Water would then have been introduced into the city, and a more correct estimate of the number of engines and force of men accessary, could be made.

Aldermen Lowber (the author of the report and the principal advocate of the paid system in the Board) spoke in favor of November as the time when the present voluntary system should cease and the paid system commence. This being reduced to a me

was carried by a vote of 19 to 7. Ald. Ralphs then moved that the ordinance establishing a paid Fire Department, as amended, be adopted, which was not put, and Ald. Wilson moved a

substitute to the original ordinance. Then followed a number of motions and counter actions by the minority, with the view of obstructing business. The principal enactors of this scene were Ald. Van Brunt, Scholes and Del Vecchio, who are opposed to the paid system. One would ask to be excused from voting; another would move to lay the motion on the table. The Yeas and Nays would be called, when the member asking to be excused in the first instance would repeat the motion on the vote

then taken. The decision of the Chair in declaring some of these motions frivolous was appealed from, and so several hours were frittered away, until at length the Presideat, becoming impatient, denounced this conduct as disgraceful, and intimated that if the proceedings of the Board were to be turned into a farce, he would be un pelled, for decency's sake, to leave his seat. The de termined attitude assumed by the Chairman had the effect of restoring order, and the parliamentary knot into which the Board had become tied up was gradu-

ally disentangled. At this stage of the proceedings an alarm of fire was sounded for the Fourth District, which had the effect of depleting the audience portion of the chamber, composed mostly of those interested in fire matters. The

alarm was found to be a false one. The substitute of Aid. Wisson being put and lost, the previous question was called for when the same tactics were renewed by the minority, but with no more effect than to delay final action. The previous question being enforced, the ordinance in favor of the paid Fire Department, as represented by the Commit-

paid Fire Department, as represented by the Committee, was adopted.

YEAS—Messir. Cashow, Russell, Lowber, Pierson, Marvin Clerke, Rowe, Oliver, Shaw, Finlan, Watsh, Vall, Bannon, McManon, Rajsh, Kalifetich, Suydam, Jenkins—ik, NAYS—Messir. Defron, Doberty, Del Vecchio, Hadson, Spades Begart, Colchan, Messic, Walter—b.

APSENT CR NOT VOTING—Messir. O'Neil, McNames, Van Brunt, Wilson Smith, Snyder, Blue, Palmer, Scholes.

A vote of thanks to the President, H. R. Pierson, esq., and the City Clerk and Assistants, was passed, the beautiful messire in which they performed their

for the able marner in which they performed their respective duries. The President made a brief raply which was received with applause, and the Board adjeurned sine die.

# PERSONAL.

—A. B. Moore, Governor of Alabama, has appointed delegates from each county of that State to attend the Southern Convention, to be held at Montgomery on the second Monday in May. Among the delegates are ex-Governors John A. Winston, C. C. Clay and R. Chapman, Senator Fitzpatrick and ex-Senator Bagby. The Rev. Dr. Kendall, who is in his 86th year, preached in the Unitarian Church at Plymouth on Fast Day. He has been settled there fifty-eight years.

-A letter from Bay St. Louis, in Mississippi, to The New-Orienns Precayane, mentions the death of the Hor. S. B. Pierce of Mississippi, by an accident. He was at Augusta, Perry County, attending court, and had been induced to accompany a party of gentio-men on a deer drive. While in the woods, his horse took fright, ran and attembled, when Mr. Pierce agust, height statifforch wardischarged the contents passing being at halfcock, was discharged, the contents passin

through his thigh. The femoral artery was torn away, and the wounded man bled to death.

-We understand that Señor Dector Mariano de Briceno, who, for a short time, has resided in this city in the character of Envoy Extraordicary and Minister Pletipotentiary of Venezuela, yesterday took leave of the President for the purpose of returning home.

-The Van Buren Intelligencer announces that Her. A. B. Greenwood declines being a cardidate for Atkates.

# IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN. DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION AT HAND.

PRE PARATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATS

I have the pleasure to day of inclosing for you a

valuable document, which I have no doubt you will

be glad to lay before the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

It is no less than the official programme or mani-

From Our Own Correspondent

festo of the democratic party in Spain-the platform on which that party is organized. It is a paper somewhat difficult to be procured, as it is jesicusly guarded from the knowledge of the police, and would be sufficient to send its possessor to prison, and its authors and circulators to a worse place still, if they could be caught. Nevertheless, they are all here in Madrid, very quiet and very much unsuspected thus far. They are ready for the struggle. The people are already complete in their organization, and though every additional day which passes without discovery and without movement of any kird adds to the material force in their bands, and to the perfectness of their preparation for the great blow to be struck this Summer, still they could not now be taken unawares. Every day and every night a few more muskets are quietly distributed, and the republican forces are more completely armed. This paper of the Central Junta is meant at the same time as a programme of the new Government, and an instruction to the provincial and municipal juntas; so that from the first moment of victory the whole country may move and act in perfect secord. I think it will merit from you the qualification of an able State paper. The measures which it foreshadows, at 4 which will be transformed into organic laws within a week after the people shall have obtained the power of the State, are a pretty full and intelligent embediment of the guaranties of civil and religious liberty. This people has conquered always whenever they have chosen to rise against the rulers set over them. They have not known how to use their victory, but they have learned much in half a contury, and more than ever by the experience still fresh in their minds of the manner in which they were defrauded of the fruits of their triumph in 1854. They are ready now, not merely for the struggle, but for the measures to be adopted after the struggle is over. They have signed, beforehand-all their leaders and chief patriots in all the provinces-the paper which I send you. They are all agreed upon these bases for the future government, and there will be no vacillation, no debate this time about what is to be done: but action, action; and there is little doubt that this year will not pass by without giving us the experiment of a respectable republi can government in Spain. The present moment is to the last degree inter-

esting to the spectator of Spanish politics, and pregpant of great events. Beside the organization of the people, there are also two other formidable conspiracies or secret organizations on foot-one, at the head of which is O'Donnell, with the greater portion of the army, and a very respectable following of men able and distinguished in civil life, all atterly disgusted with the present dynasty, and desirous of changing it in favor of some other prince who would guarantee a liberal and constitutional government (something after the plan of Belgium or Sardinia,) to this unhappy country. Their plan would have great probability of success, were it not for the grand organization of the people first mentioned, and which would inevitably take the game out of the hands of these magnates into their own ere they could do anything in the way of constructing the new government. The other principal organization is that of the followers and a therents of the Count of Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, and heir to his presensions to the Spanish throne. Though in the present chaotic state of politics, when the dethronement of their o'd adversary, the present Queen, is a thing aiready settled upon and decided in the consciences of all parties, it is natural Carlists ab and closing up their files for action, in the hope something may fall to their share; still they have against them the vast majority of the people, and in fact of all classes and conditions-who, in the case of any momentary success on their part, would nake common cause together to put them down. The time of the power of the clergy and the King. by divine right, has stready passed away in Spain, never to return.

The Queen and Court leave Madrid this after

neon for Arsnjuez, to pass the Spring at that royal seat. For some time past a vague rumor has circulated that something would happen at Aranjuezthat the Queen would go, but that she never would return. Even the servants and officers of the palace have manifested the greatest reluctance to be of the number of those to accompany the Queen to Aranjuez-every possible excuse has been laid hold of to avoid going. Still, I have reason to suppose that neither of the three great organizations, of which I have spoken, has anything to do with this business. They are all rather inclined to watch the motions of each other, and reluctant to begin the game for which all are prepared, and which any unforescen event would now precipitate: but the result of which neither sees sufficiently clear in their own favor to wish to take the first step. The people gain most by the delay, and in every way the probabilities are greatest in their favor. Meantime the event expected so generally to occur at Aranjuez, if it be anything more han the manifestation of that vague consciousness on the peri of all the world that we are standing upon a mine ready to explode, is, so far as I can trace it, rather to be attributed to the household of the King Consort himself than to any other quarter. He is a desperate intriguer, and there is a report that he has come to an understanding with certain persons of great former prestige in order o get rid of his own wife, with the intention of seizing the power in his own hands. He has before conspired in the same senze, and the account of the present plan comes to me in such a way as to merit consideration. But he lacks all solid support in the country, and though the palace in triguers may persuade him to attempt the blow be is reported to be meditating, it would be now no more than the signal for the breaking forth of the whole smothered confingration which will sweep over the land and through the entire fabric of the present Government, destroying even all vestiges of the present Constitution of the State. -The Manifesto of the democrats is as follows:

THE POLITICAL MANIFESTO OF THE JUNTA NA-CIONAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SPAIN, At a time when the people of Spain feel that they are appreaching a final contest which shall break forver the chains which prevent them from forming a Government based upon popular freedom and the real and practical exercise of poplusr sovereignty, the Junta Nacional of the Democratic party should submit to their brothers and friends in the previnces the pro-